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Algeria	6,000	Dollars	1,000	Norway	6,300	U.S.
Austria	1,000	Irish Pounds	1,000	Portugal	1,000	U.S.
Bahrain	6,000	Emirati Dirhams	1,000	Spain	6,000	U.S.
Belgium	40,000	Belgian Francs	1,000	Sri Lanka	6,000	U.S.
Canada	6,000	Canadian Dollars	1,000	South Africa	6,000	U.S.
Cyprus	1,000	Cypriot Pounds	1,000	Turkey	1,000	U.S.
Egypt	100	Egyptian Pounds	1,000	U.S.	100	U.S.
Finland	1,000	Finnish Markka	1,000	Venezuela	1,000	U.S.
France	5,000	French Francs	1,000	Yemen	1,000	U.S.
Germany	2,000	Deutsche Marks	1,000	Zambia	1,000	U.S.
Greece	100	Greek Drachmas	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Iceland	1,000	Icelandic Krona	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Iraq	1,000	Iraqi Dinar	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Italy	1,000	Italian Lira	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Japan	1,000	Japanese Yen	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Korea	1,000	Korean Won	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Malta	1,000	Maltese Lira	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Morocco	1,000	Moroccan Dirham	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Norway	1,000	Norwegian Krone	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Peru	1,000	Peruvian Nuevo Sol	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Portugal	1,000	Portuguese Escudo	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Russia	1,000	Russian Ruble	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Spain	1,000	Spanish Peseta	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Sweden	1,000	Swedish Krona	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
Switzerland	1,000	Swiss Franc	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
United Kingdom	1,000	British Pound	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.
United States	1,000	U.S. Dollar	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000	U.S.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Shamir and Peres Confirm Accord on Unity Government

By James Feron

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's top political leaders confirmed Wednesday that they had reached basic agreement on a bipartisan government and moved to another stage of negotiations: who would get which post in the cabinet.

The leaders, Shimon Peres of the Labor alignment, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, head of the Likud bloc, were reported to have agreed that 10 portfolios would go to each political camp.

But it also appeared likely that the cabinet would be larger, leaving positions for smaller parties that may join the national unity government under formation.

Eight of the 15 parties in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, already have agreed to join the bipartisan effort, or to back it from outside government ranks. The eight parties represent 92 of 120 seats in the chamber.

With basic agreement in place, meanwhile, the day was filled with political scurrying, the major parties matching names with portfolios and the smaller parties seeking places in the cabinet.

The two leaders met twice, at Mr. Shamir's home and his office, staying out of the public spotlight that had characterized earlier talks in the King David Hotel.

Mr. Peres said after the first session that "we've overcome the outstanding issues between us and started to deal with the structure and composition of the future cabinet." He said he thought the task could be completed by Friday.

Mr. Shamir was a bit more cautious, saying there also were "pending problems in the political guidelines" being drafted. He was more optimistic after the second meeting, saying he saw "no obstacles."

Although radio accounts of cabinet positions fluctuated during the day, it was agreed that Mr. Peres would be prime minister for the first half of the 50-month govern-

ment and Mr. Shamir deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Then their roles would be reversed.

Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labor prime minister, will be defense minister for the full term, but will have a Likud member as deputy, presumably to monitor policy on Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Victor Sherman, head of the Mapam faction of the alignment, which opposes working with Likud, described the coalition as "based on two opposing blocks, each enjoying a veto — a prime minister without a majority in the cabinet."

Mapam has indicated that its six members will leave the 44-member alignment once the coalition is formed. The rightist Tehiya party, a member of the last Likud coalition, similarly plans to leave if the bipartisan government, as indicated, does not continue a policy of building settlements in occupied territory.

Groups in favor of such development spoke angrily during the day of what they saw as an intended freeze of settlement policy, and indicated they would return to an earlier tactic, the establishment of unauthorized settlements.

Yuval Ne'eman, head of the Tehiya party, said that "we will not be deterred" and that "settlement will continue in the private sector." Elyakim Haetsni, a spokesman for settlement groups, said in a radio interview:

"The Israeli government will delineate an area just as the British government did in 1939, to say in this area no Jewish settlements. It's a white paper, and against a white paper as we learned from our fathers, you fight with settlements. We shall continue the settlement movement."

Likud has pursued a vigorous settlement policy for several years. Earlier, it had tolerated unauthorized settlements and later officially recognized them.



President Konstantin U. Chernenko of the Soviet Union, left, applauds after presenting awards on Wednesday to Vladimir Dzhanibekov, right, and two other Soviet cosmonauts.

Chernenko Reappears in Moscow, Awarding Medals to 3 Cosmonauts

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Participating Wednesday in a Kremlin ceremony honoring three cosmonauts, President Konstantin U. Chernenko of the Soviet Union made his first public appearance since July. His absence had prompted widespread speculation about his health.

In a filmed broadcast on the evening television news, the 73-year-old president was shown walking slowly but steadily. Appearing slightly tanned, he held the pages of his five-minute speech close to his face and read stiffly in a soft, clear voice.

During the ceremony, Mr. Chernenko gave medals to the cosmo-

nauts, Svetlana Savitskaya, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk, in honor of their Soyuz mission in July.

Miss Savitskaya, the first woman to walk in space, and Mr. Volk received the nation's highest award, Hero of the Soviet Union. Mr. Dzhanibekov, who has twice received the award of Hero of the Soviet Union, was given the Order of Lenin on Wednesday.

After complimenting Miss Savitskaya and Mr. Dzhanibekov on their work, Mr. Chernenko said that he hoped space would remain a peaceful frontier and that the United States would accept a Soviet invitation to discuss weapons in space.

"It is vitally important to make certain that space should be peaceful and nothing but peaceful," the Soviet Foreign Agency, Tass, quoted Mr. Chernenko as having said. "It is this aim that is sought by our proposals for talks with a view to preventing the militarization of space."

Space should be "not an arena of military rivalry but an arena of peaceful cooperation among states irrespective of their social systems," he said.

The three cosmonauts honored Wednesday were sent into space July 17 and spent 11 days working with three cosmonauts aboard the Salut-7 space complex. The other cosmonauts are due to surpass the Soviet endurance record of 211 days in space Thursday.

The awards presentation was not broadcast live on Soviet television,

but was shown later on the main evening newscast. Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who is considered to have close ties to official Soviet circles, had said Tuesday that Mr. Chernenko was likely to appear at the ceremony.

The Communist Party leader was last seen in public July 13, when he met with the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar. Two days later, Tass said Mr. Chernenko had gone on vacation. It did not report his return.

A Foreign Ministry official said Monday that Mr. Chernenko, who is known to suffer from breathing difficulties that may affect his heart, was carrying out his leadership duties.

The interview was not accompanied by pictures or film, reminding Russians and Westerners in Moscow of the final months in power of Yuri V. Andropov, the former Soviet leader died in February after almost a six-month absence from the public eye.

Major policy statements and interviews with Pravda continued to be issued in Mr. Andropov's name almost until his death and Soviet officials insisted only days before that he was suffering from a cold and would recover.

The results showed that the Liberals barely attained the role of opposition party with their 40 seats in the new Parliament, which is expected to open in a few weeks.

The New Democratic Party lost two of the 32 seats that it won in the last federal election, in 1980, when the Liberals captured 147 seats and the Tories won 103.

Last Saturday, Soviet media published an interview that Mr. Chernenko gave to the party daily newspaper, Pravda, in which he stressed his wish for dialogue with the United States, while voicing little hope that it would resume soon.

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Mr. Mulroney's sweeping victory is comparable to the 1958 victory of the late John Diefenbaker, whose Tories won 208 seats in the 265-member House of Commons of that time. In this century, the Conservatives have been in power less than 20 years.

The characterization came from Sinclair Stevens, the foreign affairs spokesman for Mr. Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party, whose right-wing elements helped elect Mr. Mulroney party leader in June 1983.

Mr. Turner claimed victory in the Vancouver district where he

Mr. Mulroney won Tues-

day's national election on a promise to maintain or strengthen Canada's extensive web of popular social services, which are considerably more extensive than in the United States.

Despite Mr. Mulroney's margin of victory over the Liberal Party of Prime Minister John Turner, Canadians remain uncertain where their new leader wants to lead them.

Whatever the direction, Mr. Mulroney has promised that he intends to take the country on a different course from that steered by Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the Liberal leader of Canada for all but nine months of the last 16 years.

"I am a centrist, a modern one open to all discussions," Mr. Mulroney said of himself during the campaign.

A great Irishman, he mentions President John F. Kennedy in favorable terms and has expressed admiration for another deceased U.S. political figure, former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

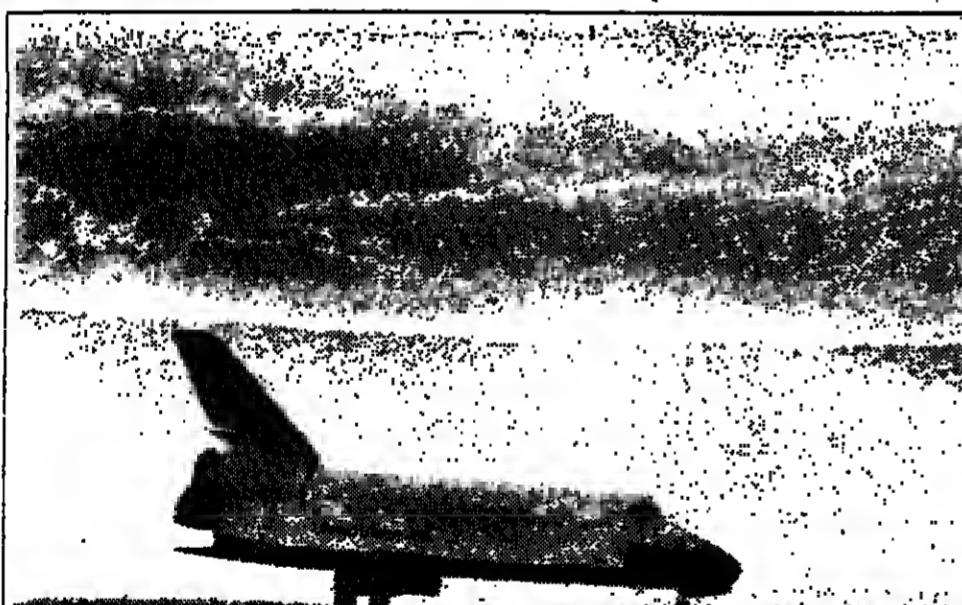
Although critics suggest that his self-proclaimed openness sometimes approaches glibness, Mr. Mulroney's political life appears to be one of balancing opposing views, striving for compromise and appealing successfully to vastly different audiences.

He is the native English speaker who appealed to Quebec voters with colloquial, street-smart French. He is the tough corporate labor lawyer who won respect from union leaders.

He also is the dapper chap in the expensive business suit bragging at length about his college summer job as a truck driver. He is both the former president of an U.S.-owned Canadian branch company and a self-styled Canadian nationalist.

Mr. Mulroney's roots are modest. He was born in the pulp and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



Discovery ended its maiden voyage at sunrise at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Shuttle Completes Successful Mission With a Perfect Landing in California

By Thomas O'Toole

New York Times Service

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The space shuttle Discovery ended its maiden six-day mission Wednesday with a perfect landing on a dry lakebed runway in the Mojave Desert.

The flight, which covered almost 2.5 million miles (4 million kilometers), was a complete success. It resulted in the deployment of three communications satellites and the flawless test of an experimental solar panel designed to provide enough auxiliary power to double the 10-day lifetime of shuttle missions and provide the power for the

permanent space station planned by the United States for 1992.

One of the communication satellites is for Satellite Business Systems, of McLean, Virginia, a second is for the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp., and a third is being leased by the Navy for ship-to-shore and air-to-ground communications around the world.

The six members of Discovery's crew were Henry W. Hartfield, Jr., the commander; Michael L. Coates, the pilot; Dr. Judith A. Resnick, Dr. Steven A. Hawley, and Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Mullane, mission specialists, and Charles Walker, a payload specialist.

Wednesday's landing was supposed to have been done completely by computer, but Mr. Hartfield took over the shuttle's controls when it fell to an altitude of 2,500 feet (760 meters).

When asked why Mr. Hartfield had assumed control, a NASA spokesman said: "I think it's going to take a commander with an awful lot of will power to pull off an auto landing."

The next flight of the space shuttle is scheduled for Oct. 1. Challenger is due to lift off on a mission to put a scientific satellite in space. It will also carry a large earth-mapping camera and a huge radar dish that will be used to study the world's oceans.

Two more flights are scheduled for this year, both with Discovery.

Dual System Praised

Earlier, Philip M. Boffey of The New York Times reported from Washington:

A panel of experts assembled by the National Research Council said

that the priest, the Reverend Andre Jarlan, 43, a member of the Oblate order, died in his second-floor office in the Santiago district of La Victoria at dusk Tuesday, wounded in the neck by a bullet apparently fired through the wooden wall from outside. Witnesses said riot squads had fired automatic weapons at demonstrators on the same block a half hour before.

[A French Embassy spokesman in Paris, Roland Dumas, speaking after France's weekly cabinet meeting, said: "The French government condemns the brutal repression of demonstrators that express the

desire of two opposition magazines from newstands.

The protests were intended to pressure General Pinochet to restore democratic rule as the 68-year-old army commander approached the 11th anniversary of the military coup that toppled the elected, Marxist-led government of Salvador Allende and brought him to power.

Mario Sharpe, president of the six-party Democratic Alliance that called the demonstrations, said the protests "showed the desire of an immense majority of Chileans for democracy." He said the Pinochet regime imposed censorship "to hide the magnitude of the protest and the violent repression."

On Tuesday afternoon, riot police with clubs, dogs and water cannons attacked hundreds of demonstrators singing the Chilean national anthem in Santiago's main square, then skirmished with

protesters for hours in the nearby streets.

U.S. Army in Germany Is Upset Over Anti-Soviet Poster Prank

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — The U.S. Army says it is trying to find the soldiers who designed a poster saying, "We're Here to Kill Russians."

Sergeant Edward J. Ralph said Tuesday that 10 copies of the color poster were printed and one was given as a farewell present to Major General Charles F. Brigs last month.

Sergeant Ralph, a spokesman for U.S. Army Europe headquarters in Heidelberg, said the command has ordered an investigation to determine who designed the poster, where it was printed, what happened to the remaining copies and who sent one to Der Spiegel magazine. The West German newsweekly published a copy of the poster under the headline, "Bad Thugs."

Investigators have not determined which soldiers were responsible and "there is no way to speculate what kind of disciplinary action will be taken, if any," Sergeant Ralph said.

Der Spiegel linked the poster to President Ronald Reagan's controversial joke about bombing the Soviet Union. "This form of super-power joke, which American President Ronald Reagan made popular with his microphone test, seems to be catching on in the U.S. Army," the magazine said.

Iraq to Continue Attacks In Gulf, Official Says

Reuters

BONN — Iraq will continue to attack shipping in the Gulf as long as Iran threatens its ports, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Wednesday.

Mr. Aziz, speaking at a news conference after talks with West German leaders, said: "As long as Iran continues to hinder Iraq's use of its own ports, we will continue to hit Iranian ships and facilities."

On another issue, a spokesman

Salvador Officer Gets a New Post

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — An army colonel who rebelled against the defense minister last year is back in command of troops in an area of El Salvador that is a guerrilla stronghold, a military spokesman said.

Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, who returned recently from the Inter-American Defense College in Washington, was named commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade in Chalatenango province, the spokesman, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said Tuesday. Rebels have moved freely through Chalatenango, 43 miles (69 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador, since the start of the nearly five-year civil war.

Colonel Ochoa rebelled in January 1983 when the military high command ordered him transferred from chief of the armed forces detachment in the north-central province of Cabanas to military attaché in Uruguay, considered a minor position.

Reagan to Pick Trade Aide

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan plans to nominate Mary L. Azucena, a Federal Trade Commission lawyer, to succeed Michael Perschuk as an FTC commissioner, it was announced Wednesday.

Explosion Damages S. Africa Power Station

United Press International

SHARPEVILLE, South Africa — An explosion believed caused by a bomb damaged a power station Wednesday and police fired rubber bullets to disperse crowds of black youths rampaging in townships where 29 people have died in three days of rioting triggered by rent increases.

After the power station blast, a second bomb discovered by a security officer in a broom closet of a police station in Johannesburg's Supreme Court was safely detonated by explosives experts, police said.

No one claimed responsibility for either explosive device or for a bomb Monday that injured four persons and wrecked the offices of the Department for Internal Affairs in central Johannesburg.

Police fired rubber bullets at youths stooping vehicles and buildings around Sharpeville, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, and in nearby Soweto, where a gas station was set ablaze, a police spokesman said. A police anti-riot vehicle was struck by gunfire along the highway between the two townships, the spokesman said.

Several hundred black residents carrying white flags stood outside the Sharpeville municipal offices demanding talks with officials demanding 10 percent rent increases.

Hundreds of onlookers at the Johannesburg Supreme Court were shooed away as a magnetic bomb of Soviet origin was detonated, shattering windows of nearby buildings and plowing a crater in the courthouse lawn, said Lieutenant Pierre Louw, a police spokesman.

The earlier blast damaged transformers at a power station near Rustenburg, cutting electricity to five towns and a large region of the northwestern Transvaal province. Police said they were treating the blast, 50 miles northwest of Johannesburg, as sabotage.

The violence Wednesday came as white, mixed-race and Asian lawmakers in Cape Town sat together for the first time to elect as state president Pieter W. Botha, the former prime minister and sole nominee. The colored and Indian lawmakers, elected last month in polling marred by arrests and violent demonstrations, were sworn in Tuesday to segregated chambers alongside the dominant white House of Assembly.

At least 50 people have been arrested in the violence that began after thousands of blacks stayed

home Monday to protest the rent increases, said Lieutenant Henry Beck, a spokesman for the national police.

Monday's violence in townships near Johannesburg coincided with the introduction of a new constitution putting mixed-race, or colored, and Indians into Parliament, but formally excluding South Africa's 22 million black majority.

Twenty-nine people have died in the violence including at least 10 people shot in "police countermeasures," Lieutenant Beck said. Others died in fire-bombed cars and houses or were killed by rioters.

At least four of the dead were local officials who were probably targeted because they were seen as cooperating with white authorities, Lieutenant Beck said.



Salim al-Hoss

Mine Hunt By U.S. Navy In Suez Seen Ending Soon

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will probably complete its minesweeping operations in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea in about 10 days and leave the area, according to State Department officials.

They said Tuesday that the four navy helicopters aboard the amphibious transport dock Shreveport that have been operating in the Gulf of Suez would have completed their mission by then. About 200 U.S. servicemen are involved in the operation.

Another U.S. contingent consisting of three minesweeping helicopters aboard the La Salle, a command ship, has been searching for mines in the Red Sea off Jidda, Saudi Arabia. State Department officials said they expected these helicopters to leave the area in 10 days also. The Saudis have already said that their waters have been found free of mines.

Other minesweepers have been contributed by Britain, France and Italy. The Netherlands also has two minesweepers due to arrive in the area soon. The Soviet Union is conducting a separate minesweeping operation at the southern end of the Red Sea near Aden.

U.S. officials said that they assumed the other nations' ships would be leaving the area at about the same time as the Americans.

So far, no minesweepers from any of the nations assisting Egypt have discovered any mines, even though 17 ships have been damaged since July 9. There have been no reported explosions in the Suez Canal itself.

U.S. officials said there might be many reasons why no mines have been found. One possibility, they said, is that all the mines laid have exploded.

As to those responsible for the mine-laying, speculation continues to point to Libya. State Department officials said the Libyan prime minister, who always travels with his entourage, has been visiting the area.

Mr. Hoss, a former prime minister, was filling in for Prime Minister Karim as he drove to the residence of the mufti, Sheikh Hassan Khaled. The leading Shiloh religious figure, Sheikh Mohammed Mahdi Shamashidie, also was waiting there.

As his official sedan approached the residence in the seafront Rouche district at 6:17 A.M., a parked car exploded.

Mr. Hoss's driver was killed immediately by the blast, along with two police motorcycle escorts and a woman walking nearby. The blast wrecked dozens of cars and shattered windows over a wide area.

Mr. Hoss, who was sitting in the back of the car, was not seriously hurt. He was taken to the American University hospital, where he was to remain overnight.

"I am perfectly well," he said from his hospital bed. "It is not the first crime in Lebanon history, but I hope it will be the last."

In recent days amid increasing tension, there have been rumors of assassination plots against important figures.

The independent daily newspaper Al Nahar, for example, said in Wednesday's edition that "reports received by official quarters indicate that an assassination wave will happen in Lebanon."

Sheikh Khaled, the Suoqi leader, speaking at the Mosque ceremonies shortly after the blast, said: "I thank God almighty for the escape of Premier Hoss from the conspiracy in front of our home and beseech Allah to have mercy on the martyrs who fell in the conspiracy."

Group Claims Kidnapping

A newspaper said Wednesday that a group identifying itself as a Muslim revolutionary organization had claimed responsibility for kidnapping a British correspondent last week in Lebanon. United Press International reported.

The news agency Reuters, meanwhile, reported no progress to the hunt for Jonathan Wright, the reporter who disappeared seven days ago after setting out from Beirut for eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

A spokesman for the London office of Al Arab newspaper said an unidentified caller claimed "the Moslem Socialists Revolutionary Organization" had kidnapped the 30-year-old journalist.

U.S. Hiring 850 In Effort to Stem Illegal Alien Flow

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — The Border Patrol will add 850 employees in the Southwest and West in the next year in an attempt to cut down on illegal immigration.

Harold Ezel, Western regional commissioner for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Tuesday that the new agents and support staff were provided for in a \$66-million budget increase for the agency in the 1985 fiscal year.

He said at a news conference that the increase was "proof positive that this administration means business about regaining control of our borders." He said that it was the largest budget increase in the agency's 60-year history.

The volume of foreign trade (imports plus exports) is scheduled to grow by 41 percent to 45 percent over the period, with exports rising by 52 to 56 percent.

Soviet Satellites Launched

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has launched three Cosmos satellites to test a space navigation system designed to locate "civilian planes and ships of the merchant and fishing fleets of the Soviet Union," the official news agency Tass said Wednesday.

An engineer for the Spanish national radio network was severely wounded Wednesday in a submachine-gun attack in the northwestern port of La Coruna by gunmen who identified themselves as members of GRAPO, an acronym for October First Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups.

A 26-year-old East German dragged himself over the barbed-wire fence into West Germany during the night after being riddled with metal fragments from two automatic scatter-guns that fired when he touched trip-wires in the dark, border police said Wednesday.

President Li Xiaman of China left Wednesday for Beijing after a weeklong visit to Yugoslavia.

More than 3,000 dock workers at Rotterdam began a 24-hour strike Wednesday to protest planned job cuts.

An earthquake measuring 3.4 on the open-ended Richter scale jolted the Abruzzi region of central Italy on Tuesday. No injuries or damage were reported, officials said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Philippine Storm Toll Climbs to 543

MANILA (AP) — The death toll from a typhoon in the Philippines rose to 543 people on Wednesday as reports of destruction trickled in from isolated areas. Scores of people were missing and at least 200,000 were homeless.

Most of the fatalities were in the southern province of Surigao del Norte, which was hit hardest by winds that reached 185 kilometers per hour (115 mph). The typhoon, designated Ike, has moved into the South China Sea and storm warnings have been issued for northeastern Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

In South Korea, meanwhile, the death toll from flooding in another storm rose to 139. Officials said 45 others were missing. Earlier reports had listed 160 dead.

More Talks Foreseen on Hong Kong

BEIJING (Reuters) — Britain and China will require at least one more round of formal negotiations before they conclude an agreement on the handing over of Hong Kong, sources close to the talks said Wednesday.

The sources said that the talks were on target for an agreement by the end of the month but that several key issues remained to be resolved, including three mentioned by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, after his visit here in July. They are what passports Hong Kong residents will use after 1997, when Britain's lease on much of the crown colony expires; aviation rights and a policy on land sales in the 13-year transition until the transfer of sovereignty.

Negotiators opened the 22d round of formal talks here Wednesday morning. They are due to continue Thursday. A joint working group has been meeting almost round the clock during the last few days to

Vatican Denounces Boff's Writings

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican said Wednesday that ideas propounded by the Reverend Leonardo Boff, a Brazilian advocate of the "theology of liberation" who has been summoned to the Holy See to explain his views, were a threat to the Roman Catholic faith.

A statement issued here implied it was Father Boff's writings on the structure of the church that were at issue and not those on liberation theology, which sometimes uses Marxist analysis, and which itself was sharply criticized in a Vatican directive issued Monday.

The statement Wednesday reaffirmed that Father Boff would be interviewed on Friday by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

Spanish Vessel Ordered to Morocco

ARRECIFE, Canary Islands (Reuters) — Spanish authorities, after contacting their Moroccan counterparts, have ordered a Spanish fishing boat, that was boarded by two armed Moroccan coast guardsmen, to sail to Morocco and surrender to authorities there. Spanish officials in Arrecife and Madrid said Wednesday.

The fishing boat, the Santa Teresa de Jesus, arrived Monday in Arrecife. The captain, Juan Bautista Sanz, said that he had been stopped by a patrol vessel for allegedly fishing in Moroccan waters and that the two coast guardmen had come on board.

They ordered him to head for the Moroccan port of Agadir but, apparently because he lacked sufficient fuel, he sailed to the Canaries instead.

Weather Halts Salvage of French Ship

OSTEND, Belgium (AP) — High waves on Wednesday ripped away part of the hull of a sunken French freighter containing radioactive cargo and three empty containers floated out to the North Sea before they were picked up by salvage workers, officials said.

For the third straight day, rough weather halted salvaging of the Mont-Louis' cargo of 30 containers filled with uranium hexafluoride. Salvage workers cut a giant hole in the 4,210-ton freighter to retrieve the containers, but recent high waves have enlarged the hole, said Henk Drent of the Dutch salvaging company Smit International.

The Mont-Louis was on a routine voyage to the Soviet port of Riga, where its cargo was to be enriched for use in West European power plants, when it collided on Aug. 25 with a North Sea passenger ferry and sank. It is lying on its starboard side, 19 kilometers (12 miles) off the Belgian coast in 14 meters (15 yards) of water at low tide when its bulk is partially visible.

24-Hour Hyderabad Curfew Extended

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A round-the-clock curfew imposed on the Indian city of Hyderabad after clashes Monday between Hindus and Moslems was extended Wednesday for 24 hours to beat off further violence, the Press Trust of India said.

The agency said 23 people were injured Monday night during a religious procession. The curfew closed stores and halted transport. Special passes were required for people wanting to leave their homes.

Political feeling has run high in the city, capital of Andhra Pradesh state, since the state's chief minister, N.T. Rama Rao, was fired last month by the governor, an appointee of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

2 Killed in Spanish Terrorist Attacks

MADRID (Reuters) — Suspected leftist guerrillas shot to death two Spanish businessmen and badly wounded a radio engineer in separate attacks in three Spanish cities on Wednesday, police said.

One of the gunmen later was killed in a battle with police, who said they believe the attackers were members of the guerrilla group GRAPO (October First Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Groups), which has claimed responsibility for several killings since 1975. Police said the attacks may have been carried out to mark the third anniversary of the death of a GRAPO leader killed in a gun battle with security forces.

The director of a property company was killed in Madrid and the president of a local employer's union in Seville died in a gun attack. In La Coruna, an engineer with the Spanish National Radio was shot by attackers who identified themselves as GRAPO members.

French Approach Libyans on Chad

PARIS (Reuters) — France has sent a special envoy to Libya to discuss getting both countries' troops out of the north-central African republic of Chad. French television said Wednesday.

Diplomats in Paris said Guy George, a former French ambassador to Libya, conferred Wednesday with Major Abdel-Salam Jalloud, chief deputy to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. The meeting came three days after President Francois Mitterrand ended a series of secret talks in Morocco with King Hassan II.

The diplomats said France considered that the recently declared union between Morocco and Libya offered a chance for a peaceful settlement in Chad. They said they believed that Colonel Qadhafi had dropped his insistence that Hissene Habre, the Chadian president, resign before any Libyan disengagement, and now was proposing an internal political settlement.

For the Record

The Reagan administration, after a three-year review, announced Wednesday it would support Senate ratification of the pending 35-year-old treaty branding genocide an international crime.

The Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, will meet with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, during the United Nations General Assembly session later this month, the Chinese government said Wednesday.

Food poisoning has killed 18 people at a psychiatric hospital in Wakefield in northern England, health authorities said Tuesday. They said the source of the trouble has not yet been traced.

Thomas Brigham, 63, an American living in Canada, was jailed without bond Wednesday as a suspect in the bombing of Montreal's main railroad station Monday. The explosion killed three people and injured 41 others.</

Farm Toll Climbs to 543

Foreseen on Hong Kong

Justice Bott's Writing

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Last Salvage of French Shi

Terrorist Arrests Extend

High-Tech Terrorist Attack

Mondale Vows to Seek, If Elected, Talks With Soviet on Arms Freeze

The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Walter F. Mondale said Wednesday that if elected president he would call on Soviet leaders on his first day in office to hold a summit meeting within six months "to freeze the arms race."

Appearing before the American Legion convention one day after Ronald Reagan addressed the group, Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Reagan had flunked a "crucial test of presidential leadership" by making no serious effort to negotiate an arms agreement.

He said: "I am announcing now that on my very first day as president I will call on the Soviet leadership to meet me within six months in Geneva for fully prepared, substantive negotiations to freeze the arms race and to begin cutting back the stockpiles of nuclear weapons."

■ Candidate 'Damned Mad'

Earlier, Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported from San Jose, California:

Mr. Mondale, saying he was "damned mad" at Mr. Reagan's tax policies, has accused the administration of substantially increasing taxes for Americans earning less than \$10,000 and providing tax relief for the wealthy.

"I'm mad, I'm angry, I'm damned mad because I don't think that it's right," the Democratic candidate told several hundred meat packers, meat cutters and clerical workers at the corporate headquarters of Ralph's Grocery Co. in Compton, California.

Later, in San Jose, Mr. Mondale stepped up his attacks on Mr. Reagan, telling hundreds of students at San Jose University, "There has never been in modern American history a president who has tried to cut education more deeply or more insensitively than the current president of the United States."

"You couldn't have a greater contrast between two candidates," said Mr. Mondale, who has proposed an \$11-billion education

program over four years. "In the area of education, on policy, he's unelectable."

Hours earlier in Compton, he said that perhaps the "biggest difference between President Reagan and myself" is their policies toward "people of average means." Mr. Mondale stood beside a chart and asserted that the 1981 tax bill that reduced income taxes over three years actually increased taxes for the poor.

Mr. Mondale said that under the measure the taxes of Americans earning less than \$10,000 were rising by 22 percent over the three years while taxes were rising by 7 percent for those earning \$10,000 to \$15,000.

He also said that under the bill taxes "stayed even" for Americans earning \$10,000 to \$30,000.

"Now suppose you earned between \$30,000 and \$50,000," said Mr. Mondale. "You got a 1-percent reduction in your taxes. If you made between \$50,000 and \$100,000 you got a 3-percent cut in your taxes, or \$1,500 in relief."

"If you made between \$100,000 and \$200,000, you got \$8,900 in tax relief or an 8-percent reduction," he said. "If you made more than \$200,000 a year, you got \$60,000 in tax relief or 15-percent reduction."

Mr. Mondale said, "I believe that's dead wrong. And ask what kind of people we are. Do we believe in work? Yes. Do we believe in being fair to working people? Yes. Do we believe in giving families enough for a decent life? Yes."

"Well, this is all tilted toward Mr. Reagan's rich friends," said he added.

At another chart, Mr. Mondale asserted that 90,000 corporations "don't pay a penny in taxes."

"Let's look at some of the major industries in America," he added. He said the broadcasting industry earned \$784 million last year and paid 8.9 percent in taxes. "This is about half what you pay," Mr. Mondale told the workers.

He said the aerospace industry earned \$2.2 billion and had a minus tax rate of 13 percent. He said banks and financial institutions earned \$1.4 billion and had a negative tax rate of 3.8 percent.

"Insurance is the same thing," said Mr. Mondale. "They had a minus tax rate of 6 percent. If you're in chemicals you had a minus tax rate of 17 percent."

In his discussion with the workers, he repeated his own tax program.

"First of all I would cap the tax cuts given to Americans earning over \$200,000 a year in the last tax cut bill," said Mr. Mondale. "Secondly, I would have a 10-percent surtax for people making over \$100,000 a year. Next I would have a 15-percent minimum tax on corporations so they would pay something. And the next think I would do is deal with indexing but not touch Americans who are making \$30,000 a year or less. And I could have a better program for enforcing tax laws against people who are avoiding them."

Mr. Mondale said that the Reagan administration was considering a national sales tax that would place especially heavy burdens on the poor and middle class. "Under Mr. Reagan the rich can get richer and average Americans will get poorer," he said.

Reagan Appeals For Help to Gain Veto on Spending

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan urged Middle Western business and financial leaders Wednesday to "write letters, send wires, twist arms" to help him gain the power to strike individual spending items from the federal budget.

Mr. Reagan, following a speech to the Economic Club of Chicago, said he plans an all-out fight for line-item veto authority if he is re-elected in November.

"It's absolutely necessary; it's the most vital tool," Mr. Reagan said, for controlling government spending. He said that as governor of California he used his power to cancel spending for individual budget items more than 900 times and such a veto was never overridden by the state legislature.

"They never once dared stand up and publicly vote for that single item that they had agreed to put into another bill," Mr. Reagan said.



Geraldine Ferraro, wearing safety glasses, tries a lathe during a visit to a machine shop in El Cajon, California.

Ferraro Tries to Impress Audiences With Her Large U.S. Tax Payment

New York Times Service

EUGENE, Oregon — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro tried to make political capital over her financial disclosures by noting the big check she had sent to the Internal Revenue Service.

"How many of us are overjoyed when they send a check to the Internal Revenue Service," she said Tuesday in a speech on the fairness issue to a large crowd here. "You've got to know I'm speaking from the heart on that one."

She said she and her husband had benefited from the Reagan tax cuts, saying that if they had not been enacted, she and her husband would have paid more than 41 percent in income taxes last year.

Two weeks ago Ms. Ferraro sent a check for more than \$53,459 to the IRS, which is a combination of \$29,709 for back taxes she owed on the sale of a property in 1978, plus \$23,750 in interest. The back taxes were described by the campaign as resulting from an error by her accountant.

Then, at a news conference, Ms. Ferraro was asked whether she considered herself rich. The financial disclosure forms of John A. Zaccaro, her husband, showed that he was worth more than \$3 million. Ms. Ferraro's forms showed that she was worth in excess of \$700,000.

"Not me, not me," she responded. "You can call my husband what you want. My interest is in my homes."



The first production model of the B-1 bomber was unveiled at the Rockwell International plant in Palmdale, California.

B-1 Pilot's Death Is Laid to Capsule-Crash Injuries

*By Laurie Becklund**Los Angeles Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — The pilot of prototype B-1A bomber that crashed in California's Mojave Desert last week died almost instantly of head and back injuries incurred when the plane's escape capsule slammed into the ground, according to the San Bernardino County coroner.

Autopsy results announced Tuesday by the coroner, Brian McCormick, eliminated the possibility that Tommie Douglas Benefield, 55, might have suffered any illness in flight. Mr. Benefield's two fellow crewmen, who were in the same capsule, were injured.

The bomber was on a low-speed, low-altitude test run near Edwards Air Force Base in southwestern California when the crash occurred.

The U.S. Air Force, which is conducting a 30-day investigation into the accident, has declined to reveal what, if anything, it knows about the cause of the crash.

Air force officials have declined to comment on two newspaper reports, one that the plane went into a stall as it slowed for the test and another that an observation plane may have strayed too close to the bomber.

The cockpit of the plane, designed to function as a safety capsule in case of emergency, was jettisoned a few seconds before the bomber crashed and burned. Three

large parachutes were supposed to slow the fall of the capsule, and air bags were supposed to cushion its landing.

The air force has not said if it knows whether those safety devices functioned adequately or if the capsule was jettisoned at such a low altitude that they did not deploy.

Mr. Benefield's crew mates, Richard V. Reynolds, 35, a pilot, and Captain Otto J. Wanicsek, Jr., 30, an engineer, remain hospitalized, but were both said to be improving.

Coroner McCormick, asked why Mr. Benefield had died while the others survived, answered: "That's the \$64,000 question." Routine tests to check for medication or alcohol in his bloodstream are expected to be completed next week, when a full report of the autopsy is to be released.

Mr. McCormick said the air force had worked closely with the coroner's office. However, coroner's investigators did not interview the two other crew members, he said.

A tribute was paid to Mr. Benefield, a chief test pilot for the Rockwell International Corp., which is building the B-1, at an unveiling ceremony Tuesday for the first production-model B-1. The production models are equipped with individual ejection seats, which were determined to be cheaper than the large safety capsules.

Environmental 'Hit List' Is Laid to White House

*By Philip Shabecoff**New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The White House sent the Environmental Protection Agency in 1981 a list of career officials that a leading business organization wanted purged from the agency, according to a document made public by a House investigating subcommittee.

The document, consisting of notes written by the agency's chief of staff, John Daniel, described a telephone conversation with a presidential assistant, Craig Fuller. The Daniel notes said Mr. Fuller had reported that what the notes called a "hit list" for the agency had been sent to the White House by a document addressed to the White House.

The Daniel notes go on to say that Mr. Fuller reported that the list was subsequently forwarded to Anne McGill Burford, then the agency's administrator, by E. Pendleton James, who was assistant to the president for personnel.

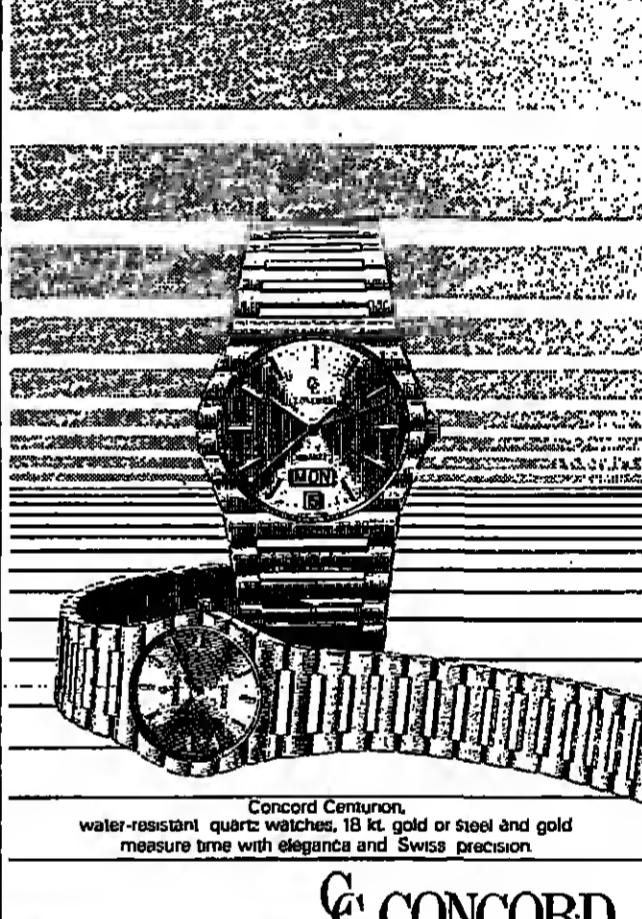
Mr. Daniel said in a telephone interview during the weekend that the list had been sent to the agency and that Mrs. Burford had declined to act on it. Mrs. Burford, in a phone conversation Tuesday, confirmed that she had received such a list.

According to the Daniel notes in the congressional report, the existence of the list was discussed at a meeting of White House officials, including the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, the counsel, Fred Fielding, and the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, in addition to Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Daniel said on the phone that Mrs. Burford, who was forced to leave the agency along with more than 20 other political appointees, "trashed" the list when she saw the first name on it was Walter Barber.

A career official who was acting head of the agency when Mrs. Burford took over, Mr. Barber has since gone into private industry.

Mr. Daniel said in the phone interview that when he saw the list it had eight names on it.



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C CONCORD

QE2 Travelers Flown to U.K. As Dock Strike Continues

The Associated Press

LONDON — As a dock strike in support of Britain's striking coal miners entered its twelfth day, hundreds of passengers aboard the Queen Elizabeth 2 were airlifted back to Britain Wednesday after the luxury liner was forced to the strike.

But the major drama this summer has been the decline of the Liberals under the leadership of Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner, 55, who had waited in the wings for almost a decade, seemed poised to claim the country's leadership in his own right — the goal of a lifetime devoted largely to national politics — when he succeeded the retiring Mr. Trudeau as prime minister on June 30.

He and the Liberals held a 10-point lead over the Conservatives in national opinion polls. But his image tarnished quickly during his brief tenure as leader.

Although he had promised a new leadership as part of a revived Liberal government, his cabinet was dominated by Trudeau holdovers.

Mr. Turner did poorly in the televised debates, displaying a stiff style and humorless delivery that continued throughout the campaign, earning him the nickname of "the Ice Man."

Meanwhile, Mr. Mulroney promised to improve the strained relationship of the federal government in Ottawa with the 10 provinces. Under Mr. Trudeau the estrangement, especially of the western provinces, became more pronounced.

By last month, the Liberal lead had evaporated and Mr. Turner faced an uphill battle. After 16 years of domination by Mr. Trudeau, who had a well-known disregard for party organization, the Liberals were ill-equipped for the vigorous campaign that lay ahead.

She said she and her husband had benefited from the Reagan tax cuts, saying that if they had not been enacted, she and her husband would have paid more than 41 percent in income taxes last year.

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Pressures For Change In Pretoria

By Colin Legum



VATICAN CITY VISITORS — Pope John Paul II poses with a Taiwanese ballet troupe at St. Peter's Basilica during his general audience on Wednesday. Later, he warned that sometimes married Roman Catholic couples must not even use the church-approved natural family planning method to limit family size. Couples should not use the wife's infertile period to avoid procreation "without just reasons," the pope said.

Further Détente Between Germany's Seen Despite Delay of Honecker Trip

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The scuttling of a meticulously planned visit to West Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader, climaxed an extraordinary confrontation between the Soviet Union and its major Warsaw Pact ally.

But, in the view of officials and Western diplomats here, the strenuous Soviet arm twisting required to get Mr. Honecker to postpone the trip Tuesday suggests that Moscow will have difficulty in halting the further development of détente between the two Germanys. East Germany's internal stability and prosperity are seen as bound up in its lucrative links to West Germany.

The clash between Moscow and East Berlin pivoted on radically differing approaches to East-West relations after the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe last winter.

Whereas the Russians insisted that the deployment had created a new international context — one that demanded a closing of ranks within the Warsaw Pact — Mr. Honecker quickly emerged as an exponent of limiting the damage to East-West ties and coined the phrase "community of responsibility" to describe the special relationship between East and West Germany.

Mr. Honecker was publicly lukewarm to the Soviet Union's so-called "countermeasures" — the stationing of new tactical nuclear weapons in East Germany and Czechoslovakia — and sounded hopeful about resuming Soviet-American arms talks as Moscow was angrily growling about intrusiveness by the Reagan administration.

"This was not just a question of tactical nuances," said Christian Meier, a West German academic authority on Eastern Europe. "Here there was a fundamental conflict of strategy, and especially over West Germany."

As the ideological discussion heated up within the Warsaw Pact, East Germany, once regarded as a hard-line Stalinist state, aligned itself increasingly with reform-minded Hungary in arguing the special role that small European states could play in securing peace and détente. "This joining of forces with Hungary must be a scare for the Russians," commented Vladimir Kusin, an analyst at Radio Free Europe in Munich.

The eager pursuit of détente by Bonn and East Berlin made a mockery of earlier Soviet threats to Chancellor Helmut Kohl that "a palisade of rockets" would surnder the two Germanys if the Bonn government accepted the U.S. missiles. For Moscow, Mr. Honecker's visit, which was to have begun Sept. 26, would have demonstrated that Mr. Kohl had no political price for championing deployment.

Bluntly reminding the wayward East Germans who was in charge of their destiny, the Soviet Union unilaterally announced in May the emplacement of additional nuclear weapons on their soil and this summer pointedly staged unusual military maneuvers without the participation of East German units.

There is little doubt in Bonn that Soviet pressure — including a strident propaganda campaign against a "revisionist" West German party reportedly bent on destroying East German communism — finally brought Mr. Honecker to heel, forcing him to pass up a historic moment as the first East German Communist leader to visit West Germany.

However, both Bonn and East Berlin have swiftly signaled a wish to pursue their special relationship.

The East Germans insist they have postponed, not canceled, the visit, and Mr. Honecker was reported Wednesday to have told a Japanese parliamentary delegation that he was still keen on making a well-prepared trip to West Germany that promised results. He was said to have told the Japanese that

friendly ties in the West served the cause of peace.

As if to further underscore the point, Mr. Honecker personally received a West German environmentalist group in East Berlin. For his part, Mr. Kohl reiterated that Mr. Honecker was welcome in Bonn.

The forces pulling the two Germanys ever closer are not so much sentimental as economic. Over the years West German subsidies, private investment, bank loans and outright gifts from individuals and church groups have underpinned East Germany's singular prosperity within the Warsaw Pact. The saturation of East Germany by West German television furthers a common identity.

The article appeared a day after

Adam Malik Dies at 67; Indonesian, UN Official

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Adam A. Malik, 67, the Indonesian diplomat who served as president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1971, died Wednesday of cancer of the liver at his home in Bandung.

Mr. Malik was Indonesia's foreign minister from 1966 to 1977 and his country's vice president from 1978 until March of last year.

An adroit politician, he was able to adapt to often rapidly changing tides in Indonesian affairs.

A militant nationalist, he was in the forefront of the struggle that led to independence from Dutch colonial rule after World War II. He veered toward socialism later, during the autocratic regime of President Sukarno, and shifted to a middle-of-the-road stance as he rose higher in Indonesian and international affairs.

He had a key role in forming the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the late 1960s. Known as ASEAN, the alliance forged strong bonds between his own country and Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore.

Mr. Malik was born on July 22, 1917, into a Moslem family on the west coast of Sumatra, a major island in what were then the Dutch East Indies. His formal education never went beyond a Dutch primary school and a Moslem religious school.

Leonid Kostandov, 69, A Soviet Official, Dies

BERLIN (Reuters) — Leonid Kostandov, 69, a deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, died Wednesday in East Germany, where he was visiting the Leipzig international trade fair, the official press agency ADN reported.

He arrived in East Germany last week and met Erich Honecker, that country's leader, at the opening of the fair on Sunday. The Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland published Wednesday a full-page article by Mr. Kostandov calling for closer cooperation between East German and Soviet industry.

Mr. Kostandov is do to arrive Thursday.

Police squads searched every cellar and sewer within bomb range of the Akasaka district guest house where Mr. Chun will stay. Marshals monitored the streets from rooftops.

Mr. Chun narrowly avoided a bomb attack 11 months ago in Rangoon, Burma, that killed 17 South Koreans including four cabinet ministers. Mr. Chun had not yet arrived at the scene of a wreath-laying ceremony when the bomb exploded. Seoul officials blame their foes in North Korea for the attack.

The status of Koreans living in Japan is expected to be another controversial topic. Many Korean residents complain that they face widespread discrimination in housing, jobs and social programs. They also note that, unless they go through the rigorous procedure of applying for citizenship, they must carry alien registration cards and be fingerprinted every five years.

East Germany announced that Mr. Honecker was not going ahead with a planned visit to West Germany. Western diplomats attributed the decision to Soviet pressure.

■ Other deaths:

Brutus Coote, 74, who as secretary-general of the Assembly of Captive European Nations worked with the Free Europe Committee to restore freedom to nine Soviet-bloc countries, Monday, at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. Mr. Coote, who was born in Romania, was secretary-general of the assembly from 1955 to 1965.

Manuel Galich, 71, Guatemalan foreign minister during the early 1950s, on Aug. 30, in Havana.

Bishop William C. Martin, 94, past president of the National Council of Churches and of the United Methodist Council of Bish-



Adam A. Malik

Kitty Owen Spence, 79, a model for Maxfield Parrish paintings of the 1920s and granddaughter of William Jennings Bryan, Aug. 30 in Arkansas.

Louis Samuel Rothschild, 84, a retired investment banker who had been a chairman of the old Federal Maritime Board and an undersecretary of commerce in the Eisenhower administration, of cancer Saturday at his home in Washington.

Manos Katrakis, 75, Greece's leading character actor, Sunday in Athens.

Spanish Concerned By Military Aspects of Libyan-Moroccan Pact

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — The announcement of a treaty of union between Morocco and Libya, including a mutual defense accord, has raised Spanish concerns about the military balance in the Strait of Gibraltar and intensified government efforts to stay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Publicly, the government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has sought to play down its concern, but Spanish officials and Western diplomats said privately that it was doing so to calm widespread public fears. Morocco is separated from Spain by the 10-mile-wide (16-kilometer) strait and has laid claim to two Spanish-held enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla, on Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

Moroccan officials have said the pact, which was announced last month, was not directed against Spain. But leaders of the governing Socialist Party here, the armed forces, rightist political leaders and many of the nation's newspapers have seized on the pact as an argument in favor of Spain's staying in NATO to counterbalance the two North African countries.

Spain is not militarily integrated into NATO under its two-year-old membership and the country is divided over whether it should become so or pull out altogether. The government, which appears to support the status quo, has promised to hold a referendum on the issue sometime next year.

The main element of the treaty of union between Morocco and Libya will begin the search for new strategic proposals for the Spanish armed forces," Major Fernando Ripoll, an army planner, said in an analysis published last week in the daily El País as the military command announced it was revising the country's overall military strategy because of the North African pact.

Major Ripoll said Morocco and Libya together surpassed Spain in military might. The most economic route to equilibrium, he said, lies in "transferring the problem to the Atlantic alliance, whose Mediterranean strategy has been based now may be compromised."

The Libyan-Moroccan pact includes a mutual defense agreement and a rotating secretariat between the two countries to further economic, cultural and other cooperation.

The pact has startled the other members of the Atlantic alliance. Two of the hunger strikers reportedly died last week. Approximately 15 others are in comas, according to the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Morocco. The authorities in Morocco have not confirmed the deaths.

The association said at a press conference in Paris that the prisoners gave up their strike following an "oral promise" by the authorities to meet demands for family visits, books and permission to study and take school examinations.

Morocco Jail Fast Is Reported Over

The Associated Press

PARIS — About 35 Moroccan prisoners, mostly students arrested after riots in January, have given up a hunger strike started July 4, a human rights group said Wednesday.

Two of the hunger strikers reportedly died last week. Approximately 15 others are in comas, according to the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Morocco. The authorities in Morocco have not confirmed the deaths.

The association said at a press conference in Paris that the prisoners gave up their strike following an "oral promise" by the authorities to meet demands for family visits, books and permission to study and take school examinations.

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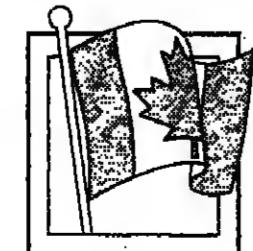


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New Analyses Suggest Early Man's 'Campsite' Was Mere Stone Cache

By Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

NEW TESTS of bones and stones nearly two million years old have forced many scientists to abandon a cornerstone theory about the social behavior of man's ancient ancestors. As a result, the early history of human culture is being rewritten.

Recent analyses of fossils from Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, one of the world's best-known archaeological sites, suggest that the hunter-gatherer lifestyle might have developed later in human history than previously thought and that the social patterns associated with that way of life might be less central to "humanness" than is often asserted. Scientists are now developing new theories about how human ancestors actually lived.

For more than two decades, aggregations of animal bones and stone tools found buried beneath the soils of East Africa have been described as the remains of campsites in which groups of humanlike creatures clustered together for safety and to share food.

Social interaction centered around such a "home base," a characteristic of the hunter-gatherer bands in which virtually all people lived in the millennia preceding the advent of agriculture, has been considered a key distinction between human ancestors, or hominids, and other animals.

Many anthropologists have theorized that the home bases of early hominids were the crucible in which the development of nuclear families, extended childhoods, language and other unique attributes of human culture was spurred.

But a re-examination of fossil and tool concentrations deposited nearly two million years ago at Olduvai Gorge has persuaded many anthropologists that they do not represent home bases at all.

The new analysis thus calls into question the oft-repeated theory that humans lived the hunter-gatherer way of life — with its attendant family structure, division of labor between the sexes, and inter-family sharing of food and other tasks — for 99 percent of mankind's history, from when hominids first began chipping stone into tools until the invention of agriculture about 12,000 years ago.

Rather than being integral to the emergence of humans as distinct animals, and hence representing the "natural" condition of the species, the base-camp, hunter-gather-

er pattern might have developed only gradually and reached its familiar form in later stages of cultural development, the studies suggest.

The re-evaluation of fossils at Olduvai Gorge, a ravine made famous in 1959 by Louis and Mary Leakey's electrifying discovery of what were then the earliest known hominid bones, also carries lessons for paleo-anthropologists.

"We simply do not know as much as we envisioned when it seemed appropriate to extrapolate a human hunter-gatherer model back two million years," said Richard Potts of Yale University, a pioneer in the re-examination of early hominid sites.

Until the late 1970s, scientists tended to read back from the present, searching for similarities between the lifestyles of ancient hominids and modern remnants of hunter-gatherers in Southern Africa and Australia. But recently many have consciously tried to look anew at the archaeological evidence of hominid sites.

"Most anthropologists are now starting with the assumption that the past will be unlike the present," said David Pilbeam of Harvard University, who has championed the shift in perspective. "The new approach makes us step back and ask what kind of animals these ancestors of ours can tell us about ourselves."

Glynn Isaac of Harvard University said in a recent paper that "our studies are teaching us humility." Mr. Isaac, who has studied similar assemblages at Koobi Fora in Kenya and in the 1970s argued that food-sharing in home bases was the driving force of human evolution, now concludes that previous hypotheses, including his own, "made the early hominids seem too human."

With doubt cast on what had seemed a powerful description of early hominid society, scientists are searching for new ways to explain the East African stone and bone concentrations. Postulating that hominid behavior may have been unlike any known patterns, they are trying, solely on the basis of scanty archaeological evidence, to reconstruct life at the very dawn of humankind.

The fossil record does prove that about two million years ago hominids were already behaving differently from other apelike animals. They had long had the ability to stand erect, believed to be the first

distinguishing feature of the hominids, and were definitely making crude stone tools and eating meat.

The evidence also shows that at least one hominid species, presumably *Homo habilis*, which is thought to be a direct ancestor of *Homo sapiens*, carried both stones and portions of animal carcasses to the same places. This linking of the transport of tools and food was a new development in animal behavior.

(At least two smaller-brained hominid species of the genus *Australopithecus*, a line that died out, also lived in East Africa in the period under study.)

But the answers to other crucial questions — whether family groups foraged and slept alone or together, whether food was shared among families, whether males maintained lasting ties with their mates and offspring, whether most meat was hunted or scavenged and how important it was in the diet — are far less clear today than they seemed a few years ago.

Mr. Potts suggests that rather than occupied camps, the Olduvai assemblages could be the remains of "stone caches" where hominids stored stone tools to process game,

The New York Times

venient butchering sites as they foraged for meat. He argues in the current issue of *American Scientist* that fierce animals such as byenas and saber-toothed cats, always on the lookout for meat and bones rich in marrow, would have rendered the sites too dangerous for hominid habitation.

Computer simulations indicate

that the setting up of numerous long-term sites throughout the foraging zone, with stone implements in place to enable quick visits for the processing of carcass parts, would have saved the hominids time and energy.

IN BRIEF

A New Approach to Infant Jaundice

BOSTON (AP) — An enzyme derived from fungus may provide a safe and effective new approach to treating severe jaundice in babies, a recent study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology concludes.

Jaundice is common in infants, and usually goes away without treatment. But sometimes persistent cases must be treated by replacing the child's blood, and researchers believe their new approach — still in the experimental stages — may someday give doctors a less hazardous alternative to that therapy.

The new therapy would involve passing the baby's blood through a filter that contains a fungal enzyme called bilirubin oxidase. The enzyme would break down the bilirubin into other, less toxic, substances. Then the blood and the converted bilirubin would be returned to the body.

System Developed to Cut Acid Rain

NEW YORK (NYT) — A system that uses microorganisms to break down and remove organic sulfur residues from petroleum has been developed to help eliminate acid rain.

Petroleum has many ingredients, including sulfur-containing compounds. These are not useful in the fuel and are burned off as pollutants into the atmosphere, where they become a major factor in acid rain. Removing organic sulfur pollutants from fossil fuels has proved difficult because they do not dissolve in water.

In the new system, designed by Dr. William Finnerty at the University of Georgia and Dr. Frank Hardige, a researcher in Columbia, Maryland, petroleum and water are passed on either side of a membrane holding entrapped microorganisms. As the petroleum passes, the microorganisms oxidize the sulfur compounds, breaking them down.

Flu Epidemics Tied to Solar Radiation

LONDON (AP) — A new study suggests that flu epidemics are linked to global movements in solar radiation.

The study by Dr. Robert Hope-Simpson of Britain's Epidemiological Research Unit, published in the *Journal of Hygiene*, researches all major flu outbreaks between 1964 and 1975. Dr. Hope-Simpson said current medical opinion that the flu virus survives by endless chains of direct transmission from individual sufferers fails to explain why epidemics should be seasonal.

He identified a pattern with outbreaks occurring around Earth's surface in a curve roughly six months behind the "midsummer" curve of vertical solar radiation. He said such phenomena occur because the seasonal variation in solar radiation along each line of latitude activates the latent flu virus existing in those areas.

Rare Black-Footed Ferret Makes a Comeback in U.S.

New York Times Service

whose total world population is found only in a few sections of the northwestern United States, were believed to have become extinct in 1978 when they were no longer seen in their last known range in South Dakota.

But the species was rediscovered in 1981 on a ranch near Meeteetse, Wyoming, when a dog killed an adult ferret and left it near its master's doorstep. Since the 1981 discovery the population has increased each year. To date no ferrets have been found in any other region outside of Meeteetse, although search efforts are continuing in Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas.

The black-footed ferret is protected by the Endangered Species Act.

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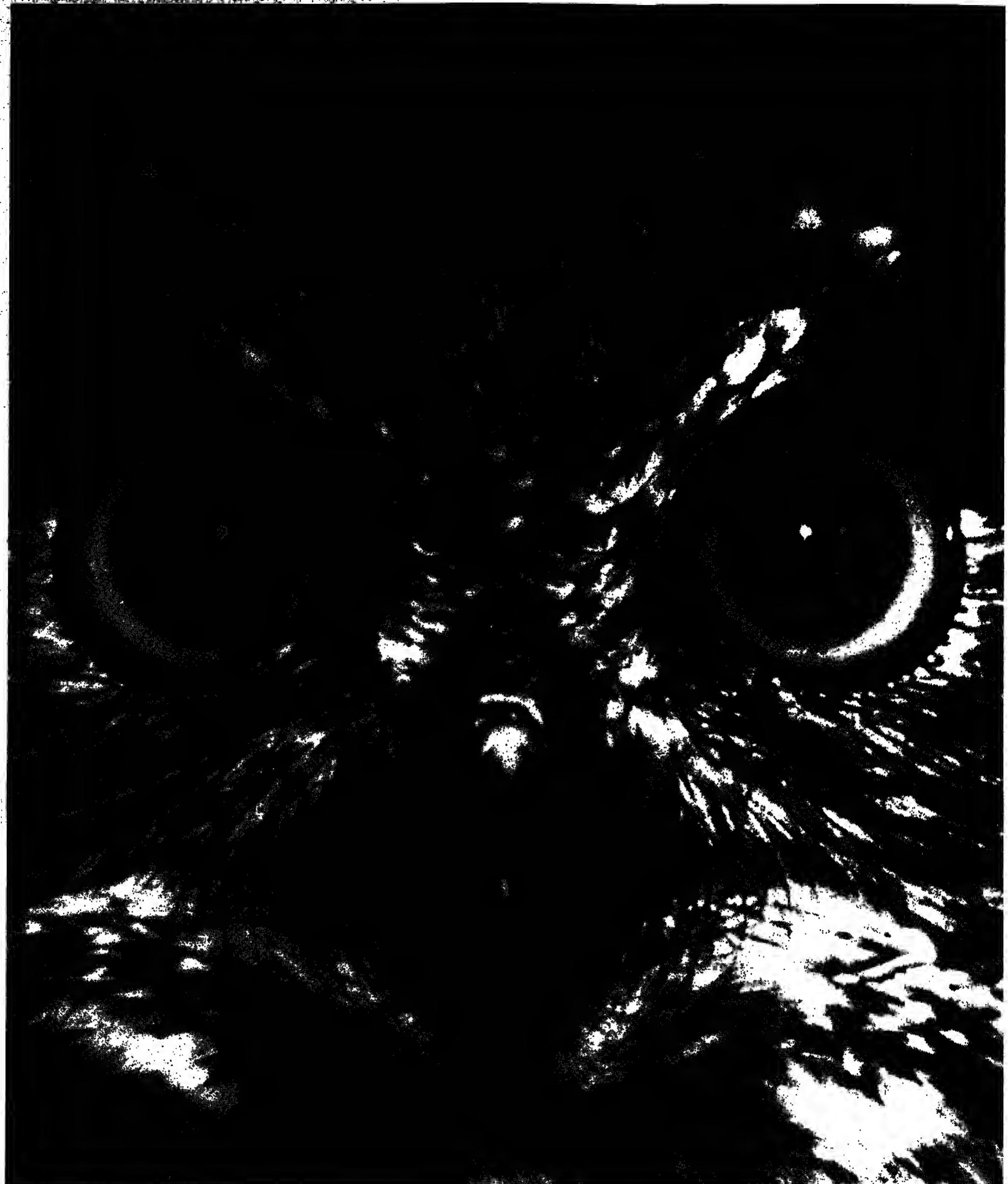
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The business page of the International Herald Tribune
is on page 10 of the London edition.



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1984

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Comsat, Prudential, UPI Join in Satellite Venture

By Elizabeth Tucker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Communications Satellite Corp. said it had reached preliminary agreement to join with Prudential Insurance Co. of America and the principal owners of United Press International in a satellite television broadcasting venture.

Under the terms of the agreement, announced Tuesday, United Satellite Communications Inc., a direct-satellite-broadcast company primarily owned by Prudential, would be folded into Comsat's Satellite Television Corp., a direct-broadcast subsidiary. The two companies had long been rivals.

Comsat will initially own about half of the partnership, which is subject to final approval. UPI and Prudential will split the majority remaining share, while shareholders of United Satellite other than Prudential also would hold a minority interest. Comsat is still seeking additional partners for the venture.

The New York-based United Satellite Communications Inc. was the first of the so-called direct-broadcast companies to beam programs into homes equipped with special satellite antennae. The company was known to be having financial difficulties and Prudential did not want to continue funding it.

At the same time, Comsat said earlier this year that it would no longer support Satellite Television Corp., its subsidiary formed in 1980, without additional partners. CBS Inc., after six months of discussions, declined to pursue a joint venture with Comsat in Satellite Television Corp.

While direct-satellite broadcasting has been seen as a way to provide television service to both urban and remote areas not served by cable television signals,

many companies have recently dropped plans to enter the market because of problems with servicing the equipment and uncertain market potential. Satellite Television Corp., for example, has yet to beam programming into homes.

Douglas F. Ruhe and William E. Geissler, UPI's majority owners,

view their entry into direct satellite broadcasting as a way to diversify the company, which has been trying to resolve severe financial difficulties. Mr. Ruhe said the new venture is not connected with UPI itself, but added: "It is our hope that the benefits of direct-broadcast satellites can help provide UPI access to a low-cost, high-volume data-delivery system to reach businesses and other potential new customers."

The satellite television broadcasting technology also can be used to broadcast data to companies following various industries or topics.

"The traditional newspaper and broadcast markets historically have not provided enough margin to make UPI profitable, but this kind of venture could provide a means for UPI to reach new subscribers in new markets," Mr. Ruhe said.

At the same time, Comsat said it will now be able to work with USC, which has had unique operating experience and a base of strong talent that will benefit the partnership, assuming that the agreements are finalized, said a Comsat spokesman.

Comsat had long been a critic of USC's business plan in which the company leased space in which to lower-powered satellites and sold larger satellite antennae than Comsat had proposed. Comsat had thought smaller, easier-to-install antennae would be more readily accepted in a suburban market.

Dresser Industries Co. has announced that it will expand sales of amino-acid sweeteners using aspartame in late September, in anticipation of an increase in demand for low-calorie sweeteners in Japan. A spokesman said the company aims for first-year sales of \$100 million yen (\$1.24 million) for three new types of sweeteners.

Apollo Enterprises Ltd. has agreed to sell 16.1 million shares, or 44 percent, of its Taiwan-based subsidiary, Apollo Hotel Development Ltd., for 160.96 million Taiwan dollars (\$4.1 million), the Singapore-based company said.

Dresser Industries Co. has indicated that it will not increase the base price of its two smallest cars in

IBM PC to Run Machine Tools

New York Times Service
CHICAGO — Cincinnati Milacron Inc., one of the largest machine-tool makers in the United States, says it will market the first machine-tool control system that uses the IBM Personal Computer. The system is expected to make it easier to program machine tools to cut, drill or shape metal.

The new system, to be introduced Wednesday at the International Machine Tool Show here, was developed by International Business Machines Corp. and Cincinnati Milacron.

A programmer presumably can simply tell an IBM Personal Computer what the shape and size of the metal is to be. Then the computer will calculate what motions the machine should make to achieve the result, and it will tell both the machine tool operator and the machine what steps are to take.

COMPANY NOTES

Ajinomoto Co. has announced that it will expand sales of amino-acid sweeteners using aspartame in late September, in anticipation of an increase in demand for low-calorie sweeteners in Japan. A spokesman said the company aims for first-year sales of \$100 million yen (\$1.24 million) for three new types of sweeteners.

Financial Corp. of America's new chairman, William J. Popejoy, has been named chairman and chief executive officer of American Savings & Loan Association. FCA's largest subsidiary, He replaces J. Foster Flueisch, who also stepped down as vice president and director of FCA. No reason was given for Mr. Flueisch's departure.

Ford Motor Co. has indicated that it will not increase the base price of its two smallest cars in

ICL Says Fujitsu to Continue Accords After STC Merger

Reuters

LONDON — Fujitsu of Japan will continue its joint agreements with ICL, the British computer maker, after ICL's merger with Standard Telephones & Cables. ICL said Wednesday.

Fujitsu had the right to terminate the agreements, relating chiefly to technology and components for ICL's future mainframe computers, if ICL were taken over.

STC agreed to reduce its holding in the merged group to 24 percent over the next seven months, subject to the STC offer becoming unconditional. ICL, which held up to 35 percent of ICL, had earlier said it would maintain its holding at 29 percent.

The British Trade and Industry Department announced, meanwhile, that the proposed merger will not be referred to the British Monopolies Commission.

The general relations agreement between ICL and STC will not be terminated with the reduction in ICL's stake, the ICL statement said. STC will propose an amendment to its articles of association after the offer becomes unconditional to preserve ICL's existing rights under the agreement.

1985, and that increases in the prices of most other models will range from less than 1 percent to 6.5 percent. Final prices for 1985 models will be released before the models are introduced on Oct. 4.

Nomura Securities Co. said it expects to report a current profit of 133 billion yen (\$555 million) for the year ending in September, compared with 121.34 billion yen a year earlier. The dividend, announced with the company's results expected in mid-November, will rise to 7.5 yen from 7 yen a year earlier.

Pergamon Press Ltd., the private company owned by Robert Maxwell, said it has increased its stake in Fleet Holdings PLC to 13.12 million ordinary shares, or 15.34 percent of Fleet.

For now, LCDs have been confined to knee-top computer models such as those made by Tandy, Apple and Hewlett-Packard, most of which use small screens that display a maximum 16 lines of text. The large-area LCDs will "really take off," said Mr. Rudenberg, when they appear in the same 25-line-by-80-character display format that has become standard in larger personal computers.

That is about to happen. Sharp is set to introduce the first 25-by-80 liquid-crystal display next month, while Epson says it will offer its

version early next year. Epson plans to sell the displays for about \$120 each in bulk quantity, compared with less than \$100 for cathode-ray tubes. Norio Niwa, Epson's general manager of international marketing, said he expects that price to fall to the \$70-\$80 range by 1986.

Most makers still are wrestling with ways to make liquid-crystal displays more readable. Because they rely on reflected light, LCDs consume very little power. But they often are hard to see and become nearly invisible when viewed from the side.

شیراتون
COME TO SHERATON.



COME TO THE GULF.

Some Guesses On Stocks

(Continued from Page 7)
or the prime rate, used by banks to determine rates for their best customers, then he thinks despite the August surge that "stocks would really take off."

Amused at Wall Street's contrariness is Mrs. Cordula Pawlik, analyst for U.S. investments at Düsseldorf's Trinkaus & Burkhardt, one of West Germany's largest private banks. She noted how everyone expected stocks to show life early this week, with investors geared up after the Labor Day holiday and summer over.

"It was the consensus, so you knew it wasn't going to happen," she says. She thinks Wall Street will consolidate further in September, probably going to 1,180, with 1,160 as the "worst case." Then she expects a turnaround in late September with stocks climbing to 1,260-1,280 in October.

"I expect a new high later this year," she added. "I think 1,300 will be penetrated."

Keeping a lid on Wall Street this month, Mrs. Pawlik believes, will be continuing high interest rates, the result of heavy Treasury borrowings and consumer-credit demands. In October, she thinks the approaching election will prompt some easing in rates.

Stocks she is recommending are Baxter Travenol, IBM, Merrill Lynch and Dow Chemical.

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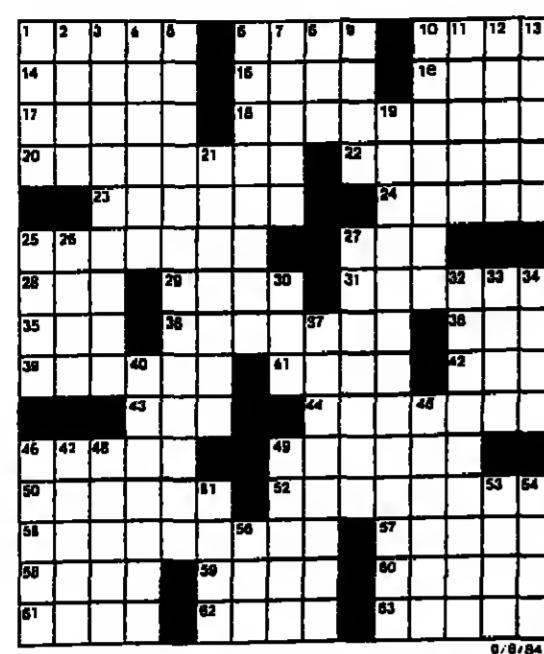
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\$20	35.50/50	11.50/12.50	18.50/20/25
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**CROSS**

1 Pipkins' Cousins 6 Scientists' notes 10 Irish-Gaelic 14 "Believe it" — 15 "Cleo" — Ponchelli aria 16 Yum-Yum, e.g. 17 Success! 18 Small 20 "TV's" — a Time" 22 Mother of Twins 23 Shredded once more 24 Helen's abductor 25 Cull 27 A receiver 28 Baruch's "My Story" 29 Gor'blev 31 Angry 35 Part of R & R 38 Is reflected a polo opponent 39 Age administrating Amtrak pensions 33 Greek personification of darkness 41 Within; Comb. form 42 Author Tarbell

DOWN

1 Kind of stick 2 Elvis's middle name 3 Deduction 4 Rolling in dough 5 C-97 6 Left 7 — City, La. 8 Paddle 9 A Johnson

43 Falter 44 Lethargy, in Lyon 46 Breed of cattle 48 Invalid 50 Yanked from someone's arms 52 Certain vacuum tubes 53 He may devise or fabricize 57 Rabbie's antithesis 58 French celestial being 59 Merchant ship in Tokyo 60 Man from Mallorca 61 Brand 62 Sheppard Turpin weapon 63 Arnold from Chelsea, Mass.

37 To retreat 38 Talk nonsense 45 Alpinist's slice 46 Son of Zeus and Callisto 47 Bandleader Jimmie — 1885-1944 48 Din created by Kipling 49 Cubic meter 51 Darkens 53 School Orwell attended 54 An NCO 56 Cistercian

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DENNIS THE MENACE

SOMEBODY WANTS ME TO ACCEPT THE CHARGES BUT THEY WON'T TELL ME WHAT I'VE DONE.

JUMBLE IN THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herl Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Yesterday's Jumble: EIGHT TRYST EYEFUL MORGUE
Answer: When is the cheapest time to phone your friends by long distance? WHEN THEY'RE OUT**WEATHER**

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Aix-Ju 21 70 19 56 Hong Kong 36 24 24 75
Barcelona 21 70 19 56 Seoul 36 24 24 75
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LATIN AMERICA

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SPORTS

Bassett, Turnbull in Semis; Lloyd Upsets Sundstrom*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Canadian Carol Bassett and Australian Wendy Turnbull scored upset victories here Wednesday to barrel into the women's semifinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships. Meanwhile, Chris Evert Lloyd, the No. 2 seed who is seeking her seventh open title, advanced by beating West German Sylvia Hanika, 6-2, 6-3.

Bassett ousted third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-3, while Turnbull rallied to defeat No. 4 Pam Shriver, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Bassett will face Evert in the semifinals; Turnbull will meet the winner of the match between top-seeded Martina Navratilova and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia.

Bassett, 16, is playing her first tournament since Wimbledon because of mononucleosis. She was devastating with her passing shots and lobs, repeatedly trapping Mandlikova whenever the Czech ventured to the net. Mandlikova also had problems with her first serve, and Bassett, who is seeded 14th, jumped all over her second offerings.

Late Tuesday, defending titlist and five-time champion Jimmy Connors joined Mats Wilander and surprise winners Gene Mayer and John Lloyd to the men's quarterfinals.

Connors, seeded third, crushed 16th-seeded Joakim Nyström, 7-6,

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

6-0, 6-3, after struggling through the first set. Third-seeded Wilander stopped Tim Mayotte, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6.

Lloyd, Evert's husband, upset No. 9 Henrik Sundstrom, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 — becoming the first British man to reach the quarterfinals since Mark Cox in 1966 — and Mayer shocked 13th-seeded Tomas Smid, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Evert, 16, is playing her first tournament since Wimbledon because of mononucleosis. She was devastating with her passing shots and lobs, repeatedly trapping Mandlikova whenever the Czech ventured to the net. Mandlikova also had problems with her first serve, and Bassett, who is seeded 14th, jumped all over her second offerings.

Lloyd, No. 15 Pat Cash vs. Wilander and No. 5 Andres Gomez vs. second-seeded Ivan Lendl.

Nyström held his own through the first set as Connors had trouble serving. But once they got to the tiebreaker, which Connors won 7-4, it was all his way.

The Swede's usually dependable groundstrokes deserted him completely, as he repeatedly hit long or out-of-the net. Connors took advantage of every mistake to post his 10th U.S. Open career victory, tying him with Bill Tilden for third place behind Evert (76) and Vic Seixas (75).

Nyström said his failure to convert two set points in the opening set was on his mind in the second. Remarked Connors: "Once a set's over, it's over. You just go on, concentrate, try to forget about it."

"I can understand where it would have been on his mind, but I wonder what would have happened if he had won the set. Would it have still been on his mind?"

Mayer, once ranked as high as fifth in the world but unseeded this year, gained the quarterfinal here for only the second time. But he was at his best against Smid, using his deft

touch to move the Czechoslovak out of position. Smid, who plays one of the most demanding strokes in the world, appeared sluggish and was never in the contest.

Mayotte jumped on top, breaking Wilander to the third game of their opening set. But the Swede, grooving his groundstrokes, broke back in the sixth game and again in the 10th for the set.

Wilander took a 4-1 lead in the second set, only to have Mayotte, a serve-and-volley specialist, who does well in major tournaments, come back to within 4-5. But Wilander broke again in the 10th game for a 2-0 sets lead. The two then battled to a tiebreaker, which Wilander won in a breeze, 7-2.

For Lloyd, the fairy tale continues. After Sundstrom captured the opening set, Lloyd only lost his serve once — in the sixth game of the third set. He closed out the match with a backhand cross-court volley and then thrust his fist skyward in victory.

"I just felt it was my day," said Lloyd, who in 1980 had dropped to 35th in the world in the computer rankings. "I didn't feel like I could really lose. In the first set, I was a bit edgy. But I felt it was in my hands. I don't mean any disrespect to Henrik, but I felt it was there for my taking. I didn't think he was hurting me. I just went and grabbed it."

The match took nearly seven hours to complete, although the two were on court for only two hours, 10 minutes. There were two rain delays, the first lasting 31 minutes, the second slightly more than four hours.

Connors said he wasn't surprised to find Lloyd waiting for him in the quarters. "He's been playing good tennis. He's beaten a lot of good guys to get there."

As usual, Connors played an animated game, reacting to Tuesday's crowd — which in turn was reacting to him. "I was having a good time out there," he said.

"I sat around all day. Didn't get any hits because of the rain. I just wanted to get out there and try to get going."

Lloyd said he is "very supersitious — I think a lot of players are — and I think I've only lost once to the first round here in the 10 times I've played it. And that was to Jimmy [in 1981]."

"But I think I'm a much, much better player now than I've ever been. Jimmy's ranked third in the world — obviously one of the great players — but I'm not going to be overawed by playing him."

Neither, for that matter is Mayer, who will hook up with McEnroe. "I've played well against him before," Mayer said. "I had a rough match against him the last time we met in the open" — McEnroe winning, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1 in the 1982 quarters. "Win or lose, hopefully this one'll be shorter."



Catcher Ron Hodges put a sure tag on George Hendrick in Tuesday's first inning, but the Cardinals outfielder went on to drive in four runs in a 12-2 rout that left the Mets seven games out of first place.

Cubs Beat Fading Phillies, 7-2*United Press International*

PHILADELPHIA — Scott Sanderson scattered 13 hits in posting his first victory since July 29 and Ron Cey drove to three runs with a home run and single here Tuesday night to lead the surging Chicago Cubs to a 7-2 triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies.

With back-to-back victories in the two-game series, the Cubs, who have won nine of their last 10 games, all but destroyed any

place Chicago in the Eastern Division. Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th home run of the year for New York.

Pirates 5, Expos 3

In Montreal, Jason Thompson singled in two runs to highlight a three-run ninth that rallied Pittsburgh to a 5-3 verdict over the Expos. Reliever Rod Scurry (4-6) picked up the victory and Steve Garvey (3-3) was the losing pitcher.

Orioles 4, Tigers 1

In Detroit, Cal Ripken and Eddie Murray drove in first-inning runs and Mike Boddicker pitched a six-hitter through seven innings as Baltimore beat the Tigers, 4-1. It was Detroit's sixth loss in seven games.

Angels 5, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Juan Benitez scored the tie-breaking run from first base with one out in the 12th when left fielder Joe Carter missed a foul ball. Rod Carew's double and California went on to a 5-3 triumph over the Indians.

Royals 4, Twins 1

In Milwaukee, Al Nipper pitched a seven-hitter to pace Boston's 3-1 defeat of the Brewers. Nipper (8-5) struck out six and walked none in registering his fourth complete game of the season.

Royals 4, Twins 1

In Los Angeles, pinch hitter Sid Bream's bases-loaded sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth allowed the Dodgers to shade San Diego, 2-1. Ken Landraux, who homered in the first, started the ninth with a walk off Andy Hawkins (7-9). Landraux stole second and continued to third on catcher Bruce Bochy's throwing error, after walks to Pedro Guerrero and Greg Brock. Brock delivered his fly and Landraux scored easily.

Braves 6, Yankees 4

In the American League to New York, Dave Collins singled in the tying run and George Bell's sacrifice fly drove in the game-winner in a three-run eighth that rallied Toronto to a 6-4 victory over the Yankees. Jim Clancy (11-13) was the winner. Jimmy Key earned his

ninth save of the year. Yankee Dave Winfield's 18th home run of 1984 was his second in as many games.

(UPI, AP)

Cyclist LeMond Keeps His Contract Options Open*By Samuel Abar*

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Greg LeMond, the 1983 professional cycling world champion, strongly denied



Greg LeMond
Winning the '83 world title

Wednesday published reports that he had jumped teams and signed a \$1-million contract for the next three years.

"I haven't signed anything," LeMond said to his home town interview from his home in Kortrijk, Belgium. "We've done a lot of talking but it's not certain yet that I'll be leaving Renault." His contract for that team runs through 1985.

The 23-year-old LeMond, an American, has raced for Renault since he turned professional in 1981. Regarded as a coming superstar of professional bicycling, LeMond finished third this year in his debut in the Tour de France, the world's major cycling race. The tour was won by Laurent Fignon of Renault, with Bernard Hinault of La Vie Claire (formerly of Renault) second.

La Vie Claire is the team that announced Tuesday that LeMond had signed with it for 1985, abrogating his contract with Renault. Bernard Tapie, the French businessman who sponsors the team, said, according to a United Press International dispatch from Paris, "It was 'up to him to free himself of his other commitments'."

But LeMond made clear Wednesday that he was still negotiating to remain with Renault. "I'd like to stay with Renault," he said. "If I knew Renault was going to sign me for three more years with the same kind of deal Tapie has offered, I'd sign with them. But if things can't work out with Renault, I'll go with Tapie." Professional riders occasionally jump teams but rarely with reputations or salaries like LeMond's.

He confirmed that Tapie had offered \$1 million over three years, a huge figure in a sport where many professionals make no more than the equivalent of \$15,000 a year. LeMond's salary with Renault is believed to be about \$200,000 a year plus such various bonuses as the rent on his home to Belgium, assured company cars and eight round-trip airline tickets to the United States for LeMond and his wife Kathy, also an American.

In addition, LeMond makes up to \$5,000 for appearances in criterium races. He rides to 30 or 40 a year and said, for example, that he was leaving Thursday for two weeks of criteriums in Italy and France, estimated to be nearly \$500,000, include endorsement fees — the center of his troubles with Renault, he said.

"They've let several companies abuse my name," LeMond complained. "There are five companies I've got lawsuits from because they say I've endorsed their products — brakes, saddles, all the components. Renault promised they'd help me fight this, but they haven't done a thing." He added that his father, who serves as his occasional business agent, would be coming to Paris on Thursday to discuss this problem with Renault officials.

"They don't want to talk about my future," LeMond said of Renault. "It's a firm offer from Tapie and I kind of secures my future." Tapie was not available for comment Wednesday.

LeMond said he expected no legal problems in breaking his Renault contract. "We really don't have a formal contract," he said. "And I've had my lawyers look at what we do have and they say there won't be any problem since it's one-sided. Beside, no team really wants to keep a rider who doesn't want to ride for it. It winds up with everybody unhappy." When Hinault left, he still had four years to go on his contract with him but rarely let him out of it.

He denied that his possible switch to the Vie Claire team reflected any unhappiness with his teammates, especially Fignon, who won the Tour de France for the second successive year and is only a year older than LeMond. "Fignon and I are good friends," LeMond insisted. "It's the best team in the world and Cyrille Guimard is the best coach to the world. I've got a lot of friends there, but the way La Vie Claire is building itself up, may be the second-best team around."

"So we came to a standstill the last two laps — me refusing to move up and Argentin refusing to leave my wheel and help. You don't mark one man to a world championship. It was like he was saying, 'I don't care who wins as long as it's not you.' Argentin, who has denied that he asked LeMond for money, finished 17th in the race, 3 minutes 4 seconds behind the winner. Claude Criquielion of Belgium LeMond received the same time as the Italian.

Formed in 1983 after Hinault, four times a winner of the tour, quit Renault in a personality clash with Guimard, La Vie Claire has bolstered itself strongly to the last month. First, it signed Kim Andersen, a Dane, when his Coop team announced it would fold, and then Steve Bauer, the Canadian who finished second in the Los Angeles Olympic road race and third in the world championship road race for professionals last Sunday in Barcelona.

LeMond came in 27th in that race, run in such heat and humidity that only 31 riders finished of the 119 who started. Afterward the American created a stir when he charged that a top Italian rider, Moreno Argentin, had offered to help him obtain payment of 20 million lire (about \$10,000). Such offers are not that rare to professional cycling but are not often made public issue.

"I don't know how seriously he really was," LeMond said Wednesday, backing off a bit from his original charge. "Maybe he was just trying to stir me up."

He added that the Italian team had dodged him throughout the race and refused to let him in. "I could have finished higher," LeMond argued, "but Argentin just sat on my rear wheel and I didn't want to bring him up to Bauer and then have Argentin win the sprint. He's a pretty good sprinter." LeMond and Bauer became close friends while training together for the world championships.

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